



Making
Cities
Work

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Largest City: Sofia 1,187,000 (2000)

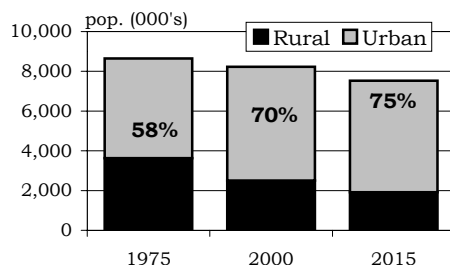
2000 Population	8.2 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	-0.7%
GDP (2000)	\$48.0 billion
GDP per capita	\$5,836
GDP growth	5.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$1,510
World Bank Classification	Low-Mid Income
Population Below Poverty Line	2.9 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

5,722,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban -0.1%
Rural -1.8%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

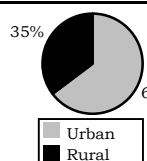
Urban Migration Trends

For the period 1985-1995 the urban population had increased 2.9% as a result of higher fertility and lower mortality rates in the urban areas, and continuing urban-rural migration processes of the population. Since 1995, Bulgarian cities are experiencing a downward population trend, although not as significant as rural areas. Only four cities had positive population growth from 1992-2001: Petric, Sandanski, Varna and Svistov.

Urban Poverty

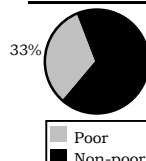
1,888,260
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN BULGARIA



65% of the
country's poor
live in
urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



33% of
the urban
population
is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('95) 4.4
Sofia *

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	15%	13%
Industrial	29%	48%
Services	56%	38%

UNEMPLOYMENT
Nation (est. 2000) 17.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT Both Plovdiv and Sofia are the two largest cities in Bulgaria, and have strong industrial basis as well as serious unemployment problems. Russe, once the gateway into Bulgaria, has also got serious unemployment problems. Young, low educated persons face the highest risks of unemployment.

Decentralization

Sample Urban Area: Sofia, pop. 1,187,000

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set <u>all</u> of local tax levels	Able to choose <u>all</u> contractors for projects
Able to set <u>some</u> of user charges	Funds transfer <u>is</u> known in advance
Able to borrow <u>all</u> of funds	Central government <u>cannot</u> remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

All urban and rural dwellers have access to water supply and sanitation.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	0	0%
Rural	0	0%
Total	0	0%

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	0	0%
Rural	0	0%
Total	0	0%

Health

Environmental surveys show that in 1989, more than 40% of the population lived in human settlements with bad air quality, seriously polluted rivers, and poor groundwater quality. Heavy metal contamination is characteristic for areas adjacent to the highways in the towns and the outskirts. The problem of waste disposal has not been solved yet and the construction of wastewater treatment plants is very slow.

Crime

While urban centres offer greater opportunities for employment and income generation, they are characterised by a sharply deteriorating quality of life. Pollution, congestion, pockets of extreme poverty and crime are among the major problems faced by urban centres. While in the 1980s, the number of annually registered crimes averaged 50,000, this figure had reached over 220,000 in 1994.